

BRYAN DENIES SPLIT IN PARTY ON TREATY

Says Democrats Should Not
Block Republicans in
Making Peace.

PUTS HIS COUNTRY FIRST

Declares He Speaks Only for
Himself at Society of
Arts Dinner.

William Jennings Bryan said last night that those persons who interpreted the differences of opinion in his Jackson Day speech and President Wilson's Jackson Day letter to mean a split in the Democratic party were more interested in party partisanship than in the welfare of the country. But Mr. Bryan added the significant bit of personal opinion that the Democrats in the Senate had no business, as a minority, to block the desire of the Republican majority simply because the Constitution says that the treaty must have the votes of two-thirds of the members of the Senate. He said that the Democratic party could not afford to go before the country with the league and treaty issue because they would, by so doing, be asking the country to uphold the desire of a minority to rule a majority.

Mr. Bryan thus expressed himself at a dinner given in his honor in the Hotel Astor by the Society of Arts and Sciences. Senator Robert L. Owen of Oklahoma and Joseph W. Folk, former Governor of Missouri, spoke before Mr. Bryan. James W. Gerard was toastmaster. Homer Cummings, chairman of the Democratic National Committee, and his predecessor, William F. McCombs, sat within whispering distance of each other, and Mayor Hylan had the seat of second honor.

Mr. Bryan devoted the first part of his speech to rejoicing in the demise of whiskey and the coming to franchise power of the women, of whom, he said, he expected much. He insisted that what he thought about the League of Nations and the peace treaty was not his humble opinion and could in no wise cause a split in the Democratic party.

Calls It Partisan Politics.

"It had occasion to speak a little more than a week ago in Washington. The President did not know what I was going to say and I did not know what he was going to write. And it would have made no difference in the utterances of either of us had we known the thoughts of the other."

"That man who talks of a split in the party when the President and a member of his party differ in opinion, is more interested in party politics than in the welfare of his country."

"I believe the President got a better treaty than anybody had any reason to expect him to bring home. Our sufferings were small in comparison with those of other nations involved with us in the war. We asked for nothing except that this be the last war and that the world would be the better for this war. President Wilson did his duty by those nations in demanding that we accept the treaty without reservation."

Then Mr. Bryan declared that he was for an amended treaty—a treaty and a league compact that represents a compromise. He congratulated Senator Owen in taking this same stand in his preceding speech, and complimented Mr. Folk and Mr. Gerard for their advocacy of "a sane compromise."

Mr. Bryan admitted the folly of seeking to ratify the treaty and league covenant as it exists.

"There must be concessions by both sides," he continued. "When first I spoke I thought it my duty to do so. I figured that I could talk freely. And I have had much to say since then. I have been with the minority so long that I don't know how I'd act if I suddenly became one of the majority."

Minority Must Not Dictate.

"I ventured to suggest that I did not think the Democrats could afford to go before the country with the original treaty and league after they had failed in fourteen months to have it ratified. The Democratic party is not a majority in the Senate. It cannot speak for the majority. What a fiasco we would present to Europe if we were to say 'I' after all we have done to make the world safe for democracy we cannot trust our own country with democracy. A minority has no right to dictate to the majority nor to filibuster for fourteen months against the will of the majority while the world burns."

"The Constitution, written more than 130 years ago, says that a majority shall make war, but God forbid that we should find it harder to get out of a war than to get into one. I for one do not want to go around the country and say that we Democrats took advantage of a constitutional provision to prevent the Republicans making peace."

"But there must be a compromise. The Republicans have put into the preamble to the treaty to the effect that the leading nations must formally accept our reservations. Why does a party that pretends to want the treaty and the league to become effective at all make it so hard to accept? If we ask that they accept fourteen reservations they have a right to ask us to accept a few."

"The Republicans must concede the withdrawal of all the preamble of the treaty is more interested in speed just now than in phraseology."

"Neither party can have two-thirds majority in the next Senate. So if they hope to fight it out we shall be fourteen months from to-night just where we are to-night. I love my party too well to keep quiet. I love my country too well to keep silent when such great questions are present themselves. The monarchies of Europe can come together on this subject and the only country that can't stop war is a democracy. It's a shame, an outrage, a disgrace."

Mr. Bryan after an assault upon profiteers said:

"Whenever a man wants to say anything on any subject having to do with reform or a change that has to do with constitutional government he should have the right to express himself. But we draw the line when a man undertakes to overthrow government by force."

"Government ownership is a far reaching and a deep running issue. Wherever competition is impossible and monopoly necessary there must be Government ownership. We cannot afford private monopoly. To-day we have private monopoly masquerading as public ownership. The people are determined to have their own business."

Then Mr. Bryan turning to his right and beaming upon Mayor Hylan said:

"Whenever a great corporation seeks equal franchise privileges the side of the public does not get heard."

but Mr. Bryan said no more about the subject.

Delay Is Help to Reds.

Mr. Gerard said he had predicted on Jackson Day that unless the treaty was ratified at once the red flag would wave in Berlin.

"And you know now how accurate my prediction was," he added. "The country now demands that the treaty be accepted at once and without compromise."

Senator Owen said: "When I couldn't have my own way and see the treaty and the league adopted without a reservation, I voted for the Hitchcock reservations. When I couldn't have that I voted for the Lodge reservations. I'm for the treaty with or without reservations."

"In this country I should like to see complete freedom of speech and press. I have no fear of the fool or the madman. But there are in Congress bills pending that may seriously invade our liberties unless we check the follies of men in official life."

Mr. Folk said that the treaty should be "Americanized by reservations and then promptly ratified."

"Not until nations are compelled to cease international robbery and to respect the rights of smaller nations, can the principles of law long applied to individuals be said to apply between nations," concluded Mr. Folk.

BRYAN DEPLORES LACK OF RELIGION

Commoner Lectures in Brooklyn on "Back to God."

William Jennings Bryan told his audience at the Brooklyn Academy of Music, where he lectured yesterday afternoon on "Back to God," not to take any stock in the Darwinian theory that man is descended from monkeys and to dismiss it as false to Christianity and with nothing tangible to support it.

The Commoner lectured on the Bible, and colleges for not giving their pupils a knowledge of the Bible, and declaring that the crying need of the world was "to love the Lord thy God with thy whole heart, with thy whole mind and with thy whole soul."

"I am impressed with the lack of real earnestness of those who are teaching religion," said Mr. Bryan. "Our young people in the schools and colleges often go out to battle with life without the benefit of religious teaching. Neutrality in religion is taught in our universities. If we cannot defend our Bible, they should not be allowed to attack it in the pleasing garb of science and philosophy. We have been too lenient with those opposed to teaching religion in our schools. We have allowed them to take God out of education."

WASHWOMAN RIDES TO WORK IN MOTOR

Insists on Parking Space at
Homes Where She Toils.

Special Dispatch to The Sun.
CHICAGO, Jan. 18.—Washwomen in Chicago and its immediate suburbs are scarce. They write their own ticket for services performed. Read this interesting little incident:

Mrs. Lewis F. Mason, wife of the United States Commissioner, advertised for a washwoman. The Masons live in Waukegan, just outside the city limits. Telephone rings in the Mason home. The conversation:

"Hello, is this Mrs. Mason?"

"Yes, who is this?"

"This is Mrs. So and So. See by the papers you want a washwoman."

"Yes, where do you live?"

"Oh, about seven miles out of Waukegan."

"Seven miles out! My, how could you get here?"

"Why, I'll come in my car."

"What's that?" (with surprise.)

"My car—my auto; you know, it's only a few minutes' ride in the machine. And, by the way, is there a place in your yard where I can park my car?"

"Yes," said Mrs. Mason. "Come right away."

A Chance for All Smiths.

Each of the 1,000,000 persons in the United States whose name is Smith will be asked to subscribe to the \$1,000,000 endowment fund which alumnae of Smith College are seeking to raise. Gov. Smith has headed the list with a contribution of \$5. The campaign will be formally opened to-day. Two thousand canvassers will visit each of the 10,000 Smith graduates in this city.

COOLIDGE BOOMED IN WEST BY WOMAN

"Gumshoe" Work Is Plan of
First Presidential Campaign
Manager of Her Sex.

WON'T SHOUT HER PLANS

Mrs. Bennett Doesn't Believe
in Giving Opponents Any
Unearned Advantage.

Special Dispatch to The Sun.
CHICAGO, Jan. 18.—"If there is anything I despise in this world it is personal publicity," said Mrs. Jean Bennett, the first woman Presidential campaign manager ever to be appointed in Chicago for Gov. Coolidge of Massachusetts, and will make Chicago her headquarters until after the Republican National Convention in June.

"I am going to run my business just as a man would run it. I dislike personal publicity. It makes one too conspicuous. I am after publicity for Gov. Coolidge, not myself. I don't care what they say about Gov. Coolidge as long as they talk about him. I am going to work very quietly. I am going to 'gumshoe' my publicity work. If you shout out what you are going to do, you advance the other fellow is very apt to beat you to it and cash in on your ideas and efforts."

Mrs. Bennett's "quiet work" is sizing up the political situation in the surrounding States, finding out the favorite sons and Gov. Coolidge's standing. After much questioning as to Gov. Coolidge's chances as she saw them, Mrs. Bennett announced that of course he would carry Massachusetts with a full delegation.

Mrs. Bennett, who prefers "Mrs. J. B. Bennett" to "Mrs. Jean Bennett," probably because she thinks it sounds more businesslike, is an attractive woman whom one suspects of being an enthusiastic and forceful speaker when she cares to be. In fact, that is partly why she received her present appointment.

During the Liberty loan campaign Mrs. Bennett toured the East and South and showed much ability in gathering crowds and holding them. Later she was identified with the National Republican Committee. She is not an active suffragist, by the way. This first woman campaign manager lived in Chicago seven years. That was ten years ago.

Mrs. Bennett was born in Iowa and has lived in Washington for some time. And when you ask her where her home is she even stops and thinks before she answers a simple question like that.

JELICOE'S RECALL CAUSES NO SURPRISE

Ottawa Sees Hand of Minister
Ballantyne in Order.

Special Dispatch to The Sun.
OTTAWA, Jan. 18.—The recall of Admiral Viscount Jellicoe and consequent interference with Sir Robert Borden's trip is no surprise here. Before they started off it was known there was criticism in England of Jellicoe's trip on the score of expense and slim prospects for results for the navy from the overseas dominions in the near future. The Minister of Marine, C. C. Ballantyne, is not much of a talker. He is the man behind the Canadian Government merchant marine, the best stroke of business policy to the credit of the Ministry. He is not expected to be in favor of any large naval plans for the present, but he is decidedly for a Canadian navy, built and manned by Canadians. Sir Robert is not expected to return until after next session, which opens February 26.

Trade returns for the nine months ended December 31, 1921, are very gratifying, and amount to \$30,000,000 increase over 1921. Imports for home consumption were \$476,481,726, on which customs revenue of \$219,934,093 was collected, being an increase of imports over 1921 of \$80,000,000.

Exports were \$941,845,376, a drop of \$5,500,000 under 1921. Of this total, from which war reparations are eliminated, agricultural products amount to \$296,042,016, a gain of \$74,000,000. Animals and animal products were \$249,908,522, as against \$171,000,844 in 1921.

252 JEWS KILLED IN POLAND'S POGROMS

Morgenthau Commission Finds
No Evidence of Thousands
Slain as Rumored.

SEES REFORM AT HAND

Points Out Reasons for Serious
Situation and Urges Con-
tinued Study.

The commission headed by Henry Morgenthau which has been investigating reported outbreaks against the Jews in Poland made public its report last night, giving details of excesses against the Jews in several Polish cities in which 252 members of the race died as the result of mob violence. The commission declares that the excesses were apparently not premeditated and that it would be unfair to place the blame for them on the Polish nation as a whole.

The report fails to support the reports of wholesale massacres of Jews which had reached the United States and which caused the appointment of the commission by Robert Lansing, Secretary of State. Besides Mr. Morgenthau, the members were Homer H. Johnson and Brig.-Gen. Edgar Jadwin.

The commission arrived in Warsaw on July 13, 1921, and remained in Poland for two months, during which time it travelled by automobile more than 2,500 miles, making a personal investigation in every town where anti-Jewish outbreaks had been reported. Its report declares that if the outrages had been part of a premeditated plan the number of killed would have run into the thousands instead of amounting to a total of less than 300, and that the commission believes the excesses to have been the result of a widespread anti-Semitic prejudice aggravated by the belief that the Jewish inhabitants were hostile to the Polish State.

The eight cases of mob murder which the report gives in detail occurred in the towns of Kielce, Lemberg, Pinsk, Lida, Wilno, Koobusowa, Cieszelkova, and Minsk on different dates from November 11, 1921, to August 8, 1921. The most serious occurred at Lemberg, Pinsk and Wilno. In the town of Lemberg on November 21, 1921, the report says that general rioting and disorder took place following the collapse of the Austrian empire and was aggravated by the presence of some 15,000 uniformed deserters in the city and by numerous criminals released by the Ukrainians from the local jails. During these disorders thirty-six houses were burned, the synagogue was destroyed and sixty-four Jews were killed. Order was restored by the formation of officers' patrols under experienced leaders, and since then the Polish Government has sentenced large numbers of rioters to varying terms of imprisonment.

Shot Without Trial.
The outbreak in Pinsk occurred on April 15, 1921, when a band of Polish soldiers with the official permission of the town commander, arrested seventy-five Jews of both sexes on the ground that they were holding a Bolshevik meeting. Thirty-five of the prisoners, the report says, were shot "with scant deliberation and no trial whatever. Early the next morning three wounded victims were shot in cold blood as soon as life revealed itself in them." The report adds that the women prisoners were stripped and beaten.

Bolshevism was also the accusation upon which the trouble in Wilno was based. This occurred on April 13, 1921, after the Poles had taken the city with a loss of thirty-three killed in three days of street fighting. In the same period sixty-five Jews were killed, including four women, more than 2,000 Jewish houses were looted with a loss said by the Jews to total more than 10,000,000 rubles, and hundreds of Jews were deported.

The report deals at length with the causes of the anti-Semitic feeling in Poland, which is declared to be to a large extent political rather than racial or religious. It is stated that Polish national feeling is irritated by what is regarded as the alien character of the great mass of the Jewish population.

"This is constantly brought home to the Poles," the report says, "by the fact that the majority of the Jews affect a distinctive dress, observe the Sabbath on Saturday, conduct business on Sunday, have separate dietary laws, wear long beards and speak a language of their own. The basis of this language is a German dialect, and the fact that Germany was and still is looked upon as an enemy country, renders this vernacular especially unpopular."

Boycott Against Jews.

The report adds that discrimination against the Jews finds its most conspicuous manifestation in the form of an economic boycott, and that the National Democratic party has been constantly advocating the economic strangling of the Jews. The report, which was written last October, adds: "Even at the present time this campaign is being waged by most of the non-Jewish press, which constantly advocates that the economic boycott be used as a means of ridding Poland of its Jewish element. This agitation has created in the minds of some of the Jews the feeling that there is an invisible rope around their necks, and they claim that this is the worst persecution that they can be forced to endure."

The mission declared that to formulate a solution of the Jewish problem in Poland calls for a careful and broad study and it recommends that the League of Nations, or the larger nations interested in this problem, send to Poland a commission consisting of recognized industrial, educational, agricultural, economic and vocational experts, which should remain there as long as necessary to examine the problem at its source.

Belief that the Jews will be treated with justice by the Polish republic is expressed by the report which declares that "a new Polish constitution is now in the making. The general scope of this national instrument has already been indicated by the special treaty with the Allied and Associated Powers, in which Poland has affirmed its fidelity to the principles of liberty and justice and the rights of minorities, and we may be certain that Poland will be faithful to its pledge, which is so conspicuously in harmony with the nation's best traditions. A new life will thus be opened to the Jews and it will be the task of the proposed commission to aid them to profit thereby and to win the same harmony with the nation's best traditions. A new life will thus be opened to the Jews and it will be the task of the proposed commission to aid them to profit thereby and to win the same harmony with the nation's best traditions."

HOSPITAL FUND IS NEAR GOAL.

Only \$50,000 Now Needed to End
Drive for Institutions.

The United Hospital Fund for \$1,000,000 has reached a total of \$950,000, Frederick D. Greene, the secretary, announced yesterday on receipt of a report from the treasurer, Albert H. Wiggin. The drive will be continued until the full amount is raised.

A report has been prepared showing the cost of maintenance and operation of the forty-six hospitals in Manhattan and The Bronx concerned in the drive is \$3,500,000 a year. Payment for treatment of patients brings in about \$5,000,000, and endowments yield about \$1,500,000, leaving a deficit due to free service to be raised by annual gifts of approximately \$3,000,000.

WOMEN PROTEST G.O.P. PLANK.

Equal Opportunity League Against
Time Limit on Work Day.

The Women's Equal Opportunity League has addressed a letter to Will H. Hays, chairman of the Republican National Committee, protesting against the proposed plank in the Republican platform embracing an eight hour day and a forty-four hour week for working women in State and national governments.

The league, which says it is "supported by all representative classes of working women," objects to legislation which would restrict their working hours and asks Mr. Hays to state his intention regarding the proposal.

MINNEOLA TO NOME AIR ROUTE.

Army Plans Flight of 4,871 Miles
to Alaska Through Canada.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—An air route from Minneola, L. I., to Nome, Alaska, a distance of 4,871 miles, has been plotted by the Army Air Service with a view to a flight over this course at some time in the future. The proposed route crosses the Canadian border at Minot, N. D., at Hazelton, B. C., the route turns north between the coast range and the Rockies to White Horse, Yukon Territory, and crosses the Alaskan border at Fort Egbert and thence to Nome.

The course selected, the War Department asserted to-day, leads through the most populous section, affords supplies and telegraphic communication and is less likely to be covered with fog.

TAMAYO WINS IN ECUADOR.

Liberal Party Candidate Elected
President of Republic.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—Dr. Jose Luis Tamayo, representing a majority of the

Liberal party, was elected President of Ecuador for the four year term beginning next September, by a vote of 95,000 in the elections conducted four days last week. Ecuadorian Minister Ellalalde was informed to-day.

Dr. Tamayo is a former President of the Ecuadorian Senate and also has held portfolios in several Cabinets. Dr. Gonzalo Cordova, formerly Minister to the United States, announced his candidacy against Dr. Tamayo, but is understood to have withdrawn before the elections.

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Due to the advance arrival of our enormous stocks, it has been decided to hold this important event earlier than is customary.

Our assortments—ordered many months ago when prices were way below present day cost—offer you a splendid opportunity to effect

SUBSTANTIAL SAVINGS on

Bed Room Living Room

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Art and Miscellaneous Furniture

Excellent workmanship, fine finish and worth-while quality characterize our assemblage of Louis XVI., Chippendale, Colonial and other designs.

Furniture Sections Fifth Floor

How to reach the great

Canadian market

The announcement on the left which was published in THE SUN on January 13 has already brought a large response. It marks, we believe, the beginning of a better understanding by American business men of Canada's needs and resources—with the inevitable result of greatly increased trade between the two peoples.

A prominent American business man, whose activities have made him thoroughly informed, writes as follows:

"THE SUN'S CANADIAN INDUSTRIAL BUREAU appeals to me as likely to have a highly important influence upon Canada's industrial development. It will be most valuable to many large concerns in this country which do not yet realize the possibilities before them in Canada."

To-day, Canada's purchases in the United States alone amount to \$1 per day for every Canadian family, at wholesale prices."

His letter will be published in full in the CANADIAN SECTION of THE SUN to-morrow morning. It contains information and advice of the greatest practical value to those who are interested in obtaining their share of the great volume of business which the Canadian people are ready to transact with us.

THE CANADIAN SECTION of THE SUN is published (every Tuesday morning, as an integral part of the paper) or the express purpose of helping in all possible ways to bring about closer relationship between the people of the two countries. While the promotion of trade is only a part of its programme, the importance of trade as a compelling motive and a binding tie is recognized; and, consequently, a large part of the CANADIAN SECTION each week is given to financial and business news and reports, all gathered and prepared by experts, and all of practical value to business men.

Don't miss the very valuable letter above quoted from to-morrow morning, in the

THE NEW YORK SUN signals the New Year by establishing a

CANADIAN INDUSTRIAL BUREAU

You are invited to send to it supplies of your various publications relative to the industrial attractions of your respective localities which will be kept on file and will be distributed to all callers who request information.

Every effort will be made by this Bureau to be of use not only to Canadian cities and towns that are reaching out for new industries but to manufacturers whose attention is directed toward Canada, and who wish for authentic information respecting the prospects for wise location of factories there.

All such may address—

The Sun Canadian Industrial Bureau

280 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

THIS BUREAU IS ENTIRELY FREE. There will be no charge of any sort made to those availing themselves of its services.

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